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Their quarrel is whether the dam should be rebuilt where it is, just off Highway 12 at Escalante Petrified Forest State Park, or if a few miles of precious desert river should be dried up so that a larger, stronger replacement can be built at a nearby canyon.

The Wide Hollow question stirs up just as much passion here as the wars over wilderness protection and the Grand Staircase Escalante National Monument. The issue has set environmentalists against environmentalists, and water users outside the city against those inside city lines.

"They're failing to see the bigger picture," said Bill Wolverton, a part-time National Park Service ranger and environmentalist who supports the new

UNIVERSITY. One point in the argument is that some thing must be done soon about the existing dam.

Half a century ago, the private New Escalante Irrigation Co. was formed to channel Aquarius Plateau water into lawns, gardens and pastures by damming the Escalante River.

But by 1990 it was clear there soon would be practically no water to pump because the Wide Hollow Reservoir was filling with silt. Now the reservoir, also popular for recreation, holds half as much water as its builders intended and supplies about 25 percent of the water used in Escalante.

Another problem: The earthen dam itself has worn out. State dam safety officials have put it on their "high hazards" list because a nearby earthquake

trucked away. But this approach had shortcomings. It would put most of the state park, one of the few public camping and picnicking spots in the area, under water.

owner. So far the city's traffic-calming program has involved low-grade speed humps that jolt speeding vehicles, median islands in wide streets that tend to cause drivers to let up on the gas, and "necking down" by extending curbs farther into streets at intersections. The city also is partnering with Portland, Ore., in the testing of rubber speed humps that can be moved from neighborhood to neighborhood to see whether a permanent hump would help.

Fixing the dam wouldn't make it earthquake-proof, nor would it improve the sprinkling system.

"We won't spend money to build something if it's not going to have a result," said Tim Harpst, the city's transportation director. It also is important to make sure neighbors can live with a speed hump

These problems prompted the idea of a new dam and reservoir at a 224-acre desert basin just northwest of the current reservoir site.

Since it would be built on bedrock, the new dam would be stronger and the threat to homes would be eliminated. It would be constructed on public land managed by the BLM that has little

See **DAM**, Page B-3

See **SPEEDING**, Page B-2

# Kennecott Proposes New 'Town' Along Western Edge of S. Jordan

BY JOHN KEAHEY

THE SALT LAKE TRIBUNE

**SOUTH JORDAN** — On a dry, gusty plateau, where the sun's morning rays brighten the brown ridges that rise more than 600 feet above the Salt Lake Valley's floor, Kennecott Utah Copper Corp. owns 4,200 acres it wants to mine.

But it is not copper, gold or even zinc the company hopes to extract. Instead, Kennecott officials want to dig out a place for schools, shops, offices, churches and thousands of homes.

Kennecott, which foresees most of its Salt Lake Valley mining activities coming to an end within the next 50 years, is planning to create a new "town" along the western edge of South Jordan. This planned community, aptly named Sun-rise, would take root between 4000 West and state Route 111 and between 10200 South and 11800 South.

In short, Kennecott's sunset on mining would bring a Sunrise on development.

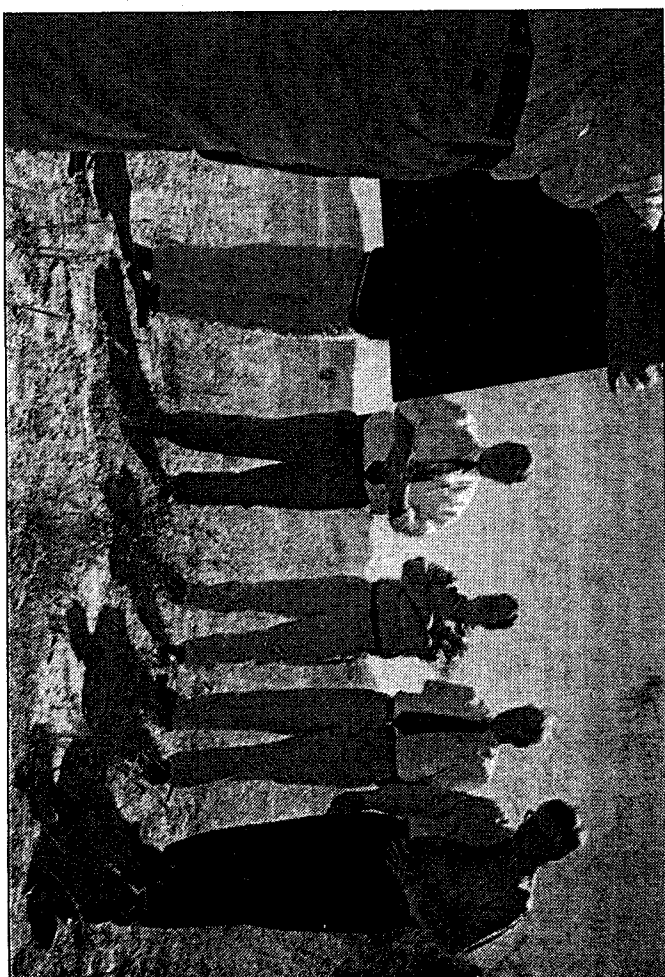
"This is the kind of place where new generations of residents can live their entire lives," said Bill Williams, Kennecott's vice president of technical services.

South Jordan officials like the idea. "It would be great to deal with one developer for a property this size rather than dozens of developers wanting to piece-meal the last major piece of land available in this valley," said Mayor Dix McMullin.

Kennecott has owned the Sunrise property since the 1930s, using it as a buffer between its Ogish Mountain copper-mining operations and the communities farther east. South Jordan annexed the area in the mid-1980s.

During the 1990s, Kennecott spent \$300 million cleaning up mining tailings on the property. Federal law requires such land to be returned to "beneficial use," and

See **KENNECOTT**, Page B-3



Chris Zuppa/The Salt Lake Tribune

Kennecott's Jonathan Callender shows illustrations of the proposed community, Sunrise, to South Jordan City officials, including City Attorney Michael Mazuran, right, Mayor Dix McMullin, City Council member Stan Wells and City Administrator Rick Horst on Wednesday at the site of construction that could be finished within 20 years.

PAGE B-1

SALT LAKE TRIBUNE

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final months of life.

The study compared treatment given to dementia-free elderly patients and those with end-stage dementia (patients who have reached the point where they cannot talk or recognize family members, and who frequently cannot walk and must depend on others for daily care).

Alzheimer's disease, which affects more than 4 million Americans, is the leading cause of dementia.

Researchers looked at 97 patients age 70 and older with hip fractures, and 119 patients with pneumonia.

About half in each group had end-stage dementia.

Among the hip-fracture patients, those without dementia got more than twice the morphine doses as did the demented, according to the article. Only 24 percent of patients with dementia even had standing orders for minor painkillers such as acetaminophen, found in Tylenol, the authors wrote.

Weitzel's defense attorney, Peter Stirba, referred to the AMA article while cross-examining a prosecution expert last Thursday.

But pharmacologist and pain management specialist Bradford Hare declined to comment, saying he had not yet seen the study, which was published only Wednesday.

Closing arguments to wrap up the monthlong trial are set for today.

Jurors will have the option of convicting Weitzel of first-degree felony murder, the lesser crime of second-degree felony manslaughter, or the even lesser crime of misdemeanor negligent homicide.

The jury also has the option of acquitting Weitzel under Utah's "Personal Choice and Living Will Act." The act allows physicians to withhold medical care from terminally ill patients, yet still alleviate their pain, without fear of criminal prosecution. However, the act only applies to doctors who act in "good faith."

## Kennecott Proposes New Town Near South Jordan

Continued from B-1

Kennecott figures a planned community fits that mold.

Depending on the economy, Sunrise could take 20 years to finish. If Kennecott builds the 12,000 homes, apartments, town houses and condominiums now envisioned, South Jordan's 27,000 population could more than double. And if the proposed 4 million square feet of commercial and retail space is realized, planners predict 15,000 to 16,000 jobs could be created.

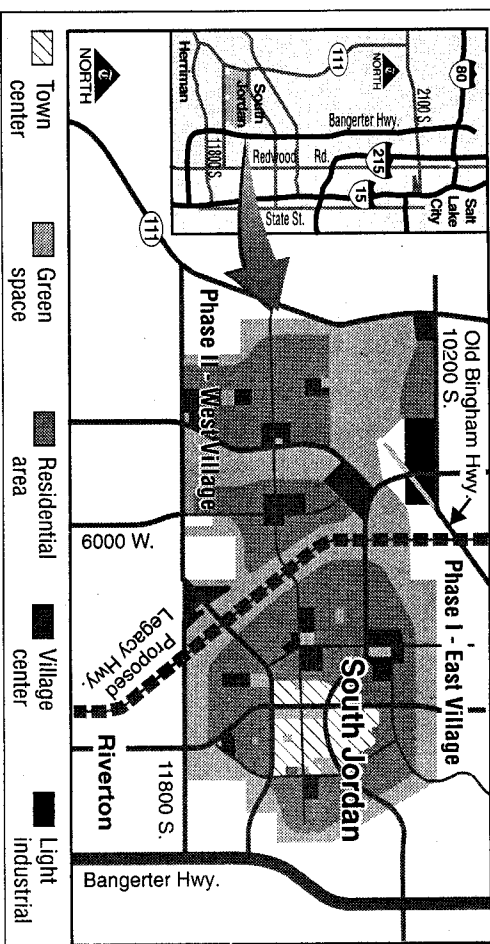
"How many times have you heard people say, 'My kids want to live in the town they grew up in, but they are just starting out and can't afford the homes?'" Williams asked. "Well, here they can do that."

In fact, the housing mix would provide a way for people to call Sunrise home for their "entire lives." A young person, for instance, could rent an apartment in Sunrise, then, after getting married, move into one of the community's starter homes. The expanding family could buy a larger home nearby. And, finally, once the children leave, the parents could move into a Sunrise apartment or condo.

And with the commercial-retail component, anchored by large employers such as high-tech companies, people could live and work in Sunrise, Williams said. If residents had to commute, light rail or other mass transit could take them to their jobs. A railroad right of way through neighboring West Jordan already connects to the main TRAX north-south line and is being considered for future

**Sunrise: A New Day Dawns for Kennecott, South Jordan**

Kennecott owns 4,200 acres in western South Jordan, where it wants to create a planned community called Sunrise. The project would include an array of residential, retail and commercial development and could double the city's population.



Steve Baker / The Salt Lake Tribune

light-rail service. That line could be extended to Sunrise.

"This is the kind of place I could move to when I get tired of mowing grass," Councilman Russell Sanderson said. At Sunrise, Sanderson would find plenty of grass that he would not have to maintain.

"Notice that the plan calls for a 5-mile-long, 600-foot-wide circular greenbelt around Sunrise's East Village," said Karen Wikstrom, an economic and planning consultant retained by Kennecott. Plans call for 40 percent of the development's 4,200 acres to be open space — either as part of the greenbelt, parks, a golf course or other untouched areas.

"Also notice there are no gates and no fences," Wikstrom said. "This is not going to be a gated community." By offering a range of housing, Sunrise is expected to

meet Utah requirements that communities provide significant blocks of affordable housing to attract a wide variety of residents.

During the next several months, Kennecott will develop a detailed application asking the city to change the area's zoning from agricultural to mixed use. Kennecott hopes to have the new zoning in place by year's end and begin moving earth and plotting home and retail sites next year.

South Jordan City Administrator Rick Horst said the public will have plenty of chances to sound off on Kennecott's proposal. The City Council plans to hold extensive public hearings.

"This is a different type of development than we have ever seen before," Horst said. "The city will have to develop a certain amount of flexibility in its approach to it."